

# LIG

Nature from the storm  
Shines out afresh; and through the *lighten'd* air  
A higher lustre, and a clearer calm,  
Diffusive tremble. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. To exonerate; to unload.  
The mariners were afraid, and cast forth the wares that  
were in the ship into the sea, to *lighten* it of them. *Jen. i. 7.*

3. To make less heavy.  
Long since with woe  
Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof,  
That fellowship in pain divides not smart,  
Nor *lightens* aught each man's peculiar load. *Parad. Reg.*

In offices of love how may *lighten*  
Each other's burden. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

4. To exhilarate; to cheer.  
A trusty villain, very oft,  
When I am dull with care and melancholy,  
*Lightens* my humour with his merry jests. *Shakespeare.*  
The audience are grown weary of continued melancholy  
scenes; and few tragedies shall succeed in this age, if they  
are not *lightened* with a course of mirth. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

LIGHTER. *n. f.* [from *light*, to make *light*.] A heavy boat into  
which ships are lightened or unloaded.  
They have cock boats for passengers, and *lighters* for bur-  
then. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

He climb'd a stranded *lighter's* height,  
Shot to the black abyss, and plung'd downright. *Pope.*

LIGHTERMAN. *n. f.* [*lighter* and *man*.] One who manages a  
*lighter*.  
Where much shipping is employed, whatever becomes of  
the poor merchant, multitudes of people will be certain  
gainers; as shipwrights, butchers, carmen, and *lightermen*.  
*Child's Discourse on Trade.*

LIGHTFINGERED. *adj.* [*light* and *finger*.] Nimble at con-  
veyance; thievish.

LIGHTFOOT. *adj.* [*light* and *foot*.] Nimble in running or  
dancing; active.  
And eke the *lightfoot* maids that keep the deer. *Spenser.*  
Him so far had born his *lightfoot* steed,  
Pricked with wrath and fiery fierce disdain,  
That him to follow was but fruitless pain. *Fairy Queen.*  
And all the troop of *lightfoot* Naiades  
Flock all about to see her lovely face. *Spenser's Fa. Qu.*

LIGHTFOOT. *n. f.* Venison. A cant word.

LIGHTHEAD. *ad. f.* [*light* and *head*.]  
1. Unsteady; loose; thoughtless; weak.  
The English liturgy, how piously and wisely soever framed,  
had found great opposition; the ceremonies had wrought only  
upon *lightheaded*, weak men, yet learned men excepted  
against some particulars. *Clarendon.*

2. Delirious; disordered in the mind by disease.  
LIGHTEADNESS. *n. f.* Deliriousness; disorder of the  
mind.

LIGHTHEARTED. *adj.* [*light* and *heart*.] Gay; merry; airy;  
cheerful.

LIGHTHOUSE. *n. f.* [*light* and *house*.] An high building, at  
the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea.  
He charged himself with the risk of such vessels as car-  
ried corn in winter; and built a pharos or *lighthouse*. *Arbut.*  
Build two poles to the meridian, with immitic *lighthouses*  
on the top of them. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

LIGHTLEGGED. *adj.* [*light* and *leg*.] Nimble; swift.  
*Lightlegged* Pas has got the middle space. *Sidney.*

LIGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *light*.] Wanting light; dark.

LIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *light*.]

1. Without weight.  
This grave partakes the fleshy birth,  
Which cover *lightly*, gentle earth. *Benj. Johnson.*

2. Without deep impression.  
The soft ideas of the cheerful note,  
*Lightly* receiv'd, were easily forgot. *Prior.*

3. Easily; readily; without difficulty; of course.  
If they write or speak publicly but five words, one of  
them is *lightly* about the dangerous estate of the church of  
England in respect of abused ceremonies. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
Believ't not *lightly* that your son  
Will not exceed the common, or be caught  
With cautious baits and practice. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
Short Summer *lightly* has a forward spring. *Shaksp.*  
The traitor in fashion *lightly* goeth away with it. *Bacon.*

4. Without reason.  
Flatter not the rich; neither do thou willingly or *lightly*  
appear before great personages.  
Let every man that hath a calling be diligent in pursu-  
ance of its employment, so as not *lightly*, or without reason-  
able occasion, to neglect it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

5. Without affliction; cheerfully.  
Bid that welcome  
Which comes to punish us, and we punish it,  
Seeming to bear it *lightly*. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

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6. Not chafly.  
If I were *lightly* disposed, I could still perhaps have offers,  
that some, who hold their heads higher, would be glad to  
accept. *Swift's Story of an injured Lady.*

7. Nimble; with agility; not heavily or tardily.  
Methought I stood on a wide river's bank;  
When on a sudden, Torimond appear'd,  
Gave me his hand, and led me *lightly* o'er;  
Leaping and bounding on the billows heads,  
Till safely we had reach'd the farther shore. *Dryden.*

8. Gaily; airily; with levity; without heed or care.  
LIGHTMIND. *adj.* [*light* and *mind*.] Unsettled; unsteady.  
He that is hasty to give credit is *lightminded*. *Ecl. xix. 4.*

LIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from *light*.]  
1. Levity; want of weight; absence of weight.  
Some are for masts of ships, as fir and pine, because of  
their length, straightness, and *lightness*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Suppose many degrees of lightness and *lightness* in particles;  
so as many might float in the air a good while before they  
fell. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness.  
For, unto knight there is no greater flame,  
Than *lightness* and inconstancy in love. *Fairy Queen.*  
Of two things they must chuse one; namely, whether  
they would, to their endless disgrace, with ridiculous *lightness*,  
dismiss him, whose restitution they had in so important  
manner desired, or else confound unto that demand. *Hooker.*

As I blow this feather from my face,  
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,  
And yielding to another when it blows,  
Commanded always by the gentlest gust;  
Such is the *lightness* of you common men. *Shakespeare.*

3. Unchastity; want of conduct in women.  
Is it the disdain of my estate, or the opinion of my *light-  
ness*, that have emboldened such base fancies towards me?  
*Sidney, b. ii.*

Can it be,  
That modesty may more betray our sense,  
Than woman's *lightness*. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

4. Agility; nimbleness.  
LIGHTNING. *n. f.* [from *lighten*, *lightening*, *lightning*.]  
1. The flash that attends thunder.  
*Lightning* is a great flame, very bright, extending every  
way to a great distance, suddenly darting upwards, and there  
ending, so that it is only momentaneous. *Muschenbroek.*  
Sense thinks the *lightning* born before the thunder;  
What tells us then they both together are?  
Salmonous, suffring cruel pains I found  
For emulating Jove; the rattling found  
Of mimic thunder, and the glittering blaze  
Of pointed *lightnings*, and their forked rays. *Dryd. Æn.*  
No warning of the approach of flame,  
Swiftly, like sudden death, it came;  
Like travellers by *lightning* kill'd.  
I burnt the moment I beheld. *Granville.*

2. Mitigation; abatement.  
How oft when men are at the point of death,  
Have they been merry? which their keepers call  
A *lightning* before death. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*  
We were once in hopes of his recovery, upon a kind mes-  
sage from the widow; but this only proved a *lightning* before  
death. *Addison's Spectator, No. 517.*

LIGHTS. *n. f.* [supposed to be called so from their lightness in  
proportion to their bulk.] The lungs; the organs of breath-  
ing.  
The complaint was chiefly from the *lights*, a part as of no  
quick sense, so no feat for any sharp discourse. *Hayward.*

LIGHTSOME. *adj.* [from *light*.]  
1. Luminous; not dark; not obscure; not opaque.  
Neither the sun, nor any thing sensible is that light itself,  
which is the cause that things are *lightsome*, though it make  
itself, and all things else, visible; but a body most enlighten-  
ed, by whom the neighbouring region, which the Greeks  
call æther, the place of the supposed element of fire, is effec-  
ted and qualified. *Raleigh.*  
White walls make rooms more *lightsome* than black. *Bac.*  
Equal posture, and quick spirits, are required to make co-  
lours *lightsome*. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The Sun  
His course exalted through the Ram had run  
Through Taurus, and the *lightsome* realms of love. *Dryd.*

2. Gay; airy; having the power to exhilarate.  
It suiteth so fitly with that *lightsome* affection of joy,  
wherein God delighteth when his saints praise him. *Hooker.*  
The *lightsome* passion of joy was not that which now often  
usurps the name; that trivial, vanishing, superficial thing,  
that only gilds the apprehension, and plays upon the surface  
of the soul. *South's Sermons.*

LIGHTSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *lightsome*.]  
1. Luminousness; not opacity; not obscurity; not darkness-  
ness. *It*

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It is to our atmosphere that the variety of colours, which  
are painted on the skies, the *lightsomeness* of our air, and the  
twilight, are owing. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

2. Cheerfulness; merriment; levity.  
LIGNA. *LOES. n. f.* [*lignum aloes*, Latin.] Aloes wood.  
The vallies spread forth as gardens by the river's side, as  
the trees of *lignales* which the Lord hath planted, and as  
cedar trees beside the water. *Nun. xxiv. 6.*

LIGNOUS. *adj.* [*ligneus*, Latin; *ligneux*, French.] Made of  
wood; wooden; resembling wood.  
It should be tried with shoots of vines, and roots of red  
roses; for it may be they, being of a more *lignous* nature,  
will incorporate with the tree itself. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Ten thousand seeds of the plant harts-tongue, hardly  
make the bulk of a pepper-corn: now the covers, and the  
true body of each seed, the parenchymous and *lignous* part  
of both, and the fibres of those parts, multiplied one by an-  
other, afford a hundred thousand millions of formed atoms,  
but how many more we cannot define. *Grew's Cosmol.*

LIGNUMVITÆ. *n. f.* [Lar.] Guaiacum; a very hard wood.  
It hath pinnated leaves; the flower consists of several pe-  
tals, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of  
a rose; the point of the flower, which arises from the cen-  
ter of the calyx, becomes a fleshy, roundish, stony fruit, or  
the stony seeds are surrounded with a thin pulp. *Miller.*

LICURE. *n. f.* A precious stone.  
The third row a *ligure*, an agate, and an amethyst. *Exod.*

LIKE. *adj.* [*lic*, Saxon; *lik*, Dutch.]

1. Resembling; having resemblance.  
Whom art thou *like* in thy greatness. *Ezek. xxxi. 2.*  
His son, or one of his illustrious name,  
How *like* the former, and almost the same. *Dryd. Æn.*  
As the earth was designed for the being of men, why  
might not all other planets be created for the *like* uses, each  
for their own inhabitants. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
This plan, as laid down by him, looks *like* an universal  
art than a distinct logic. *Baker's Reflect. on Learning.*

2. Equal; of the same quantity.  
More clergymen were impoverished by the late war, than  
ever in the *like* space before. *Sprat's Sermons.*

3. [For *likely*.] Probable; credible.  
The trials were made, and it is *like* that the experiment  
would have been effectual. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Likely; in a state that gives probable expectations. 'This  
is, I think, an improper, though frequent, use.  
If the duke continues these favours towards you, you are  
*like* to be much advanced. *Shakspere's Twelfth Night.*  
He is *like* to die for hunger, for there is no more bread.  
*Jer. xxxviii. 9.*  
The yearly value thereof is already increased double of that  
it was within these few years, and is *like* daily to rise higher,  
till it amount to the price of our land in England. *Davies.*  
Hopton resolved to visit Waller's quarters, that he might  
judge whether he were *like* to pursue his purpose. *Clarendon.*  
Many were not easy to be governed, nor *like* to conform  
themselves to strict rules. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
If his rules of reason be not better suited to the Mind than  
his rules for health are fitted to our bodies, he is not *like* to  
be much followed. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

LIKE. *n. f.* [This substantive is seldom more than the adjective  
used elliptically; the *like* for the *like* thing, or *like*  
*person*.]  
1. Some person or thing resembling another.  
He was a man, take him for all in all,  
I shall not look upon his *like* again. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
Every *like* is not the same, O Cæsar. *Shaksp. Jul. Cæsar.*  
Though there have been greater fleets for number, yet for  
the bulk of the ships never the *like*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
Albeit an eagle did bear away a lamb in her talons, yet a  
raven endeavouring to do the *like* was held entangled. *Hayward.*  
One offers, and in offering makes a stay;  
Another forward sets, and doth no more;  
A third the *like*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

By conversation with his *like* to help,  
Or solace his defects. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*  
Two *likes* may be mistaken. *L'Estrange's Fab.*  
She'd study to reform the men,  
Or add some grains of folly more,  
To women than they had before;  
This might their mutual fancy strike,  
Since every being loves its *like*. *Swift.*

2. Near approach; a state like to another state. A sense com-  
mon, but not just.  
Report being carried secretly from one to another in my  
ship, *like* to have been my utter overthrow. *Raleigh.*

3. In the same manner; in the same manner as.  
The joyous nymphs, and lightfoot fairies,  
Which thither came to hear their music sweet;  
Now hearing them so heavily lament,  
*Like* heavily lamenting from them went. *Spenser.*

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*Like* as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth  
them that fear him. *Psal. ciii. 13.*  
Are we proud and passionate, malicious and revengeful?  
Is this to be *like-minded* with Christ, who was meek and  
lowly? *Tillotson's Sermons.*

What will be my confusion; when he sees me  
Neglected, and forsaken *like* himself. *Philips's Digt. Mother.*  
They roar'd *like* lions caught in toils, and rag'd:  
The man knew what they were, who heretofore  
Had seen the *like* lie murder'd on the shore. *Waller.*

2. In such a manner as befits.  
Be strong, and quit yourselves *like* men. *1 Sam. iv. 9.*

3. Likely; probably. A popular use not analogical.  
I like the work well, ere it be demanded, *Shakespeare.*  
As *like* enough it will, I'd have it copied. *Shakespeare.*

TO LIKE. *v. a.* [*lican*, Saxon; *liken*, Dutch.]

1. To chuse with some degree of preference.  
As nothing can be so reasonably spoken as to content all  
men, so this speech was not of them all *liked*. *Kneller.*  
He gave such an account as made it appear that he *liked*  
the design. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
We like our present circumstances well, and dream of no  
change. *Aitken's Sermons.*

2. To approve; to view with approbation, not fondness.  
He stayed behind to bring the shepherds with whom he  
meant to confer to breed the better Zelamane's *liking*, which  
he only regarded. *Sidney, b. i.*  
Though they did not *like* the evil he did, yet they *liked*  
him that did the evil. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
He grew content to mark their speeches, then to marvel at  
such wit in shepherds, after to *like* their company. *Sidney.*  
He proceeded from looking to *liking*, and from *liking* to  
loving. *Sidney.*

For several virtues  
I have *lik'd* several women; never any  
With so full soul. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye;  
That *lik'd*, but had a rougher task in hand  
Than to drive *liking* to the name of love. *Shakespeare.*  
Scarce any man passes to a *liking* of sin in others, but by  
first practising it himself. *South's Sermons.*

Beasts can *like*, but not distinguish too,  
Nor their own *liking* by reflection know. *Dryden.*

3. To please; to be agreeable to. Now disused.  
Well hoped he, ere long that hardy guest,  
If ever covetous hand, or lustful eye,  
Or lips he laid on thing that *lik'd* him best,  
Should be his prey. *Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Say, my fair brother now, if this device  
Do *like* you, or may you to *like* entice. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
This desire being recommended to her majesty, it *lik'd*  
her to include the same within one entire leaf. *Bacon.*  
He shall dwell where it *liketh* him best. *Deut. xxiii. 16.*  
There let them learn, as *likes* them, to despise  
God and Messiah. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

TO LIKE. *v. n.*

1. To be pleased with, with *of* before the thing approved.  
Obsolete.  
Of any thing more than *of* God they could not by any  
means *like*, as long as whatsoever they knew besides God,  
they apprehended it not in itself without dependancy upon  
God. *Hooker, b. i.*  
The young soldiers did with such cheerfulness *like* of this  
resolution, that they thought two days a long delay. *Kneller.*  
It is true, there are limits to be set betwixt the boldness  
and rashness of a poet; but he must understand those limits  
who pretends to judge, as well as he who undertakes to  
write: and he who has no *liking* to the whole, ought in rea-  
son to be excluded from censuring of the parts. *Dryden.*

2. To chuse; to list; to be pleased.  
The man *likes* not to take his brother's wife. *Deut. xxv. 7.*  
He that has the prison doors set open is perfectly at liber-  
ty, because he may either go or stay, as he best *likes*. *Locke.*

LIKELIHOOD. *n. f.* [from *likely*.]

LIKELINESS. *n. f.* [from *likely*.]

1. Appearance; shew. Obsolete.  
What of his heart perceive you in his face,  
By any *likelihood* he shew'd to-day?  
That with no man here he is offended. *Shakespeare.*

2. Resemblance; likeness. Obsolete.  
The mayor and all his brethren in best sort,  
Like to the senators of antique Rome,  
Go forth and fetch their conquering Cæsar in.  
As by a low, but loving *likelihood*,  
Were now the general of our gracious empress,  
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,  
How many would the peaceful city quit,  
To welcome him. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
There is no *likelihood* between pure light and black dark-  
ness, or between righteousness and reprobation. *Raleigh.*

3. Probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth.  
As it noteth one such to have been in that age, so had  
there